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JOHN SHERMAN's statement, "the Ohio

barns are full," means a scattering calamity vote all round.

It has got out that Mr. Flower has secured the support of Tammany Hall for his candidacy for Governor in New York, in spite of all his efforts to keep it a secret.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche quotes from Mr. Cleveland's speech of last January to prove that Mr. Cleveland is the friend of the South in that he denounced federal election law.

There is no reason why Attorney-general Smith may not enter the Democratic scrub race as a candidate for President. The entries are open to all without entrance fee or qualification.

"Are we Anglo-Saxons?" is the question which a writer in the North American Review asks and answers. So long as we are not Anglo-Americans it is of little consequence whether or not we are Anglo-Saxons.

A man who has recently returned from an extensive tour in the North reports that everybody in one section he visited was denouncing the McKinley law and demanding its repeal. The section embraced all of Canada he passed through.

The call of the executive committee of the People's party for \$5,000 for immediate use has resulted in contributions aggregating \$300; but if the managers could pay by law-working they would find in \$5,000 when \$300 was called for.

The United States Treasury officials did not mean to do an unfair thing by this State in withholding that \$46,000 balance from the direct-tax fund; they simply could not count straight. Mr. Coons can count, and soon had the tangle straightened.

Every Republican will hope that Mr. Cleveland will head the Democratic ticket next year, but the events of each passing day cause them to fear that the excellent person to whom the New York Sun refers as "the nitrogenous claimant" is "not in it."

There is nothing funnier which does not charge an admission fee than a newspaper doing a strictly Democratic business under the name of independent. The joke is that it deceives no one except itself, which it does when it assumes that people believe in its professions of independence.

So long as the Governor and Legislature of Tennessee have it in their hands to put an end to the troubles with the miners, the federal government will not probably respond to a demand for federal troops. Besides, the trouble does not seem to be one which threatens the general public safety in Tennessee.

The appearance of Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, in the presidential arena is a bit of insolence which fairly takes the breath away from the Clevelanders and mugwumps, who praised him and put him forward a year ago as a disciple of Mr. Cleveland. But it is now every Democrat's right to be a presidential candidate.

The efforts which certain nervous Democratic organs in the South are making to frighten their readers away from the third-party movement are amusing, particularly when the danger and evil of negro supremacy is presented as a scarecrow. The expression of such a fear should set both those who make it and those who listen to it into convulsions of laughter.

MR. SCOTT RAY, of the Shelbyville Democrat, was last heard from at Long Branch, where he took occasion to remark that "Waterson is a crank of boundless resources and great possibilities," and that he "is simply laughed at in the executive mansion in Albany." Mr. Ray seems to belong to the Hill contingent devoted to harmony and the slaughter of Grover Cleveland.

UNDER Tammany's complete control, the papers of New York complain of the wretched condition of the streets. It would seem that the Coy-Hicklin-Sullivan regime in this city is a sort of pantomime Tammany. Except the few which are paved, the streets of a city could scarcely be in a worse condition. Even those who dig them up for piping purposes are not required to make them as level as they found them.

A good deal of curiosity is expressed by prying newspapers as to the speeches Mr. Cleveland will make in the Ohio campaign. Even organs of his own party in the East are asking, with a show of hostility, if he means to swallow the whole platform—free trade, free coin-

age, free whiskey, income tax and all. If he does not accept it as it stands, he must necessarily repudiate certain portions of it, and that will make his speeches interesting, if nothing else does. The ex-President is reported to be losing flesh, and the contemplation of this dilemma is well calculated to make him alive skeleton.

A RIDICULOUS ABSURDITY.

The Sentinel devotes a brief article to the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics detailing the profits of manufacturing industries in that State. It remarks that these statistics constitute a valuable document, but somewhat defective, because only about two-thirds of the number of the industries of the State are given. That is true; but they are the smaller which are not given, since the returns received cover \$377,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 invested in these industries. But while the Sentinel gives the number of industries reporting, it fails to give the net profits, satisfying itself by simply saying that such profits are much lower than most manufactures than "they are popularly supposed to yield." It could have stated definitely that the net profits of all these industries for the year when the statistics were collected was 4.83 per cent., and, if no allowance is made for interest on credit capital, the profits are 6.5 per cent. Did the Sentinel withhold these figures in order that it may be able to speak of the vast profits of the "monopolistic and millionaire manufacturers" during the next campaign?

The Sentinel quotes the statement of the chief of the bureau, that in the net profits there seems to be no hope for the people employed in those industries through profit-sharing or increase of wages, but only by "materially increased production, accompanied by materially reduced prices," and then proceeds as follows:

If this conclusion is correct there is little hope for the workmen of Massachusetts improving their condition except through the agency of radical tariff reform, the untaxing of raw materials, which will mean increased production at a cheaper cost, increased consumption and lower prices.

If the Sentinel had looked through the report which it refers to it would have discovered that in the great industry which made no profit on the vast capital it represents, cotton manufacturing, the raw material is free. The heavy iron industries which are not paying in Massachusetts because they are situated so far from pig-iron and coal have removed to the interior—the States where coal is cheap and pig-iron is made, or nearer to them. But if the Sentinel's policy were adopted pig-iron could be put on the free list as a raw material, although it is 90 per cent. labor, and the result would be that the cheaper labor in England, Belgium and Germany would come into competition with the iron furnaces in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Tennessee and other Southern States, and the great industry which is building up all other industries in those States would be destroyed. And such a result, according to the Sentinel, would lead to "cheaper cost, increased consumption and better wages." It might for a brief period result in cheaper prices for pig-iron for the sea-board cities, but not to increased consumption and not to better wages when furnaces would be blown out and thousands of men were turned out of employment.

The Sentinel is the champion of cheapness—"the right to buy everything in the cheapest market"—of cheap labor as well as cheap clothing and iron. It cannot be otherwise. Excessive cheapness means excessively cheap labor; and where dear labor is employed, cheapness can only be attained by the employment of labor-saving machinery and by very small profits consequent upon extensive production. When the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor made a report upon the comparative wages of Great Britain and Massachusetts, it found that the lowest average in Massachusetts was 76 per cent. higher than the highest average in Great Britain, and if two or three industries like beer-making were excluded, the average in Massachusetts in the same industries was 85 per cent. higher than in England. And yet the Sentinel assumes that wages would be still higher here if we should adopt the British free-trade policy and open the best and largest market in the world to free competition with Europe, practically just across a ferry, which is paying an average of less than half the wages now paid in competing industries here. The assumption is an insult to any person endowed with a moderate amount of common sense.

"A MELANCHOLY SPECTACLE," INDEED.

When the Journal asserted in a paragraph that "a sheet of American tin-plate has the same effect upon the Evening News that a red rag has upon a bull," or the German ensign upon a Frenchman," it did not so fully realize that the case was as it does after reading the philippic in Thursday evening's issue entitled "A Melancholy Spectacle." The Journal has known for a long time that so thorough a free-trader has the News because that it has insensibly come to regard American manufacturers and industrial enterprises at home with something of disfavor. It has frequently referred to the "millionaire manufacturers" of this country and to "the tariff monopolists." No paper in the country has displayed greater bitterness regarding the effort to establish tin-plate industries in the United States. It has betrayed a vindictive delight in publishing articles designed to show that all the statements relative to the establishment of tin-plate industries were false, when doing all that it could to sustain the Welsh tin-plate monopoly. It has no congratulations to express when merchants declare that American manufacturers are making the best goods in the world. It has no veto to the credit of Indiana capital and enterprise in reducing the price of plate-glass from \$2.50 to 75 cents a square foot, and other grades to a less extent. It is an abject, unquestioning disciple of such ultra-free-trade doctrines as the superannated ex-Professor Perry, of Williams College, whose zeal for free trade has largely degenerated into blind hatred of

American manufacturers. It is a blind follower of the maxims of the British Cobden Club. To such an extent has this false and foreign teaching warped its intellect that it naturally regards the American manufacturer as a foe to be assailed and his British competitor as a friend to be defended. Hence the fairness and even the propriety of referring to a paper which held such views and is moved by such influences and prejudices as an Anglomaniac. It is certainly a "melancholy," a very "melancholy, spectacle." But it is not too late. By degrees the News can overcome these anti-American prejudices. It can learn to speak of American manufacturers as decent men, rather than grasping monopolists, and, by persistent effort, it can bring itself to appreciate the achievements and progress of American skill and enterprise in the industries which it seems to resent in this country from the idea that they belong to Europe, and particularly to Great Britain. Perhaps it can become sufficiently independent of the heresies of the Cobden Club to do this. Until it does its loudly-proclaimed independence is a sham, and its partisanship is of the kind to which no other name than Anglomaniac can be applied.

If the Rev. Brooks, who succeeded in raising a laugh at the expense of the few Republicans and Democrats who attended his prohibition meeting is half as acute and sincere as he seems he must see that the attempt to stop the liquor traffic by law when public sentiment sustains the sale and use of intoxicants, is an impossibility in this form of government. What is needed to secure prohibition is not arguments in favor of it, but plain facts to convince the people that intemperance is not only wasteful, but the parent of poverty and crime. The professional prohibitionists practically ignore this sort of teaching. Many of them have denounced Francis Murphy for preaching abstinence as the basis of temperance reform, but, nevertheless, all reform in that direction and all law that will be effective must result from a thorough conviction of the evils of intemperance. This conviction exists to some extent outside of cities, but it does not exist in them. Therefore the prohibitionists who are denouncing people for not voting with them are logically as defective as would be a church which would demand a law requiring every person to become a member, whether he believed its creed or not. No one believes that the world could be made better by such a church; but, to be effective, a church must be filled with people who believe its creed. Its apostles should preach its creed. If the believers in prohibition desire more than to stir up matters politically they will begin to preach the doctrine of total abstinence and picture the evils of intemperance until the majority of people are convinced and demand law. Francis Murphy produces anxiety on the part of those in the traffic when he sets up his banner in a town; the saloon fears not the Prohibition party, but rather delights in it, because it may draw away a few men from the party of general reform and disgust a class of conservative people by its intemperate language and illogical methods.

THE St. Louis Republic, the alleged leading Democratic organ of the Southwest, is out in an editorial denouncing the national management of the Grand Army of the Republic, and particularly the National Encampment, which it stigmatizes as the pretorian picnic. Of the officers of the Grand Army it says:

"The officers of the G. A. R., as every member of it knows, are generally politicians, 'working' it for their own benefit. Instead of forcing the rank and file to pay a per capita tax for their picnic expenses, it would be much more equitable to assess among the members the cost of the picnic, and let the rank and file have the picnic for nothing. The officers of the G. A. R., as every member of it knows, are generally politicians, 'working' it for their own benefit. Instead of forcing the rank and file to pay a per capita tax for their picnic expenses, it would be much more equitable to assess among the members the cost of the picnic, and let the rank and file have the picnic for nothing. The officers of the G. A. R., as every member of it knows, are generally politicians, 'working' it for their own benefit. Instead of forcing the rank and file to pay a per capita tax for their picnic expenses, it would be much more equitable to assess among the members the cost of the picnic, and let the rank and file have the picnic for nothing."

No paper edited by an ex-confederate would print such stuff, but the man who went from New England, after the war, to the South is a hater of the Union soldier because he imagines that it pleases the people of the South. He is mistaken so far as the intelligent people of the South are concerned.

SMALL favors like the balance of \$46,000 recovered from the direct-tax fund by Mr. John W. Coons are thankfully received by the Democratic officials of Indiana. Owing to previous bad management of State finances by their party they find themselves a little cramped for money to pay expenses, and are waiting with what patience they may until the first installment of the heavy taxes fixed by the late Legislature begins to come in.

IF wheat-growers in a county or township could have an understanding about marketing their wheat, so that large quantities would not be put on sale at one time, it could be made to work to their advantage. The world wants it all at a good price, but if it is pushed upon the market in vast quantities the middleman will get much of the profits resulting from waiting for the demand, rather than anticipating it.

THE Saturday Globe, a newspaper started in New York, two or three years ago, to advocate ex-President Cleveland's tariff principles, has collapsed. This should be taken as an object lesson. That large part of the globe composing the country Mr. Cleveland lives in would also collapse if his so-called principles were put in operation. Fortunately, however, it will never be exposed to such a fate.

EVEN the desperate threat made by Mr. Brooks to speak all day, if cash contributions to the prohibition cause did not come in, failed to produce the desired effect. The brethren were ready to stand torture, if need be, but "pony up" they would not. Some more stringent measures must be taken to enforce parity that voices itself in checks and subscriptions.

WHAT is the distinction of being an official of the United States government compared with that conferred by the Royal Arch Masons on their chosen men? The President of the United States is merely a plain President with no frills, while the chief mogul of the Masons is nothing less

than a "general grand king;" and what federal officer wears such an ornamental tail to his name as "general grand principal journeyman," or "general grand royal arch captain," or "general grand master" of the first, or second, or third vaill? If you want an office that is an office, don't fool around the government, but go and join an order that has some style about it.

It is gravely announced that the "national conference of the friends of the Farmers' Alliance who believe in prohibition," which is to meet on Staten Island next month, is simply for an exchange of views, and that no action will be taken and no resolutions adopted. If this programme is carried out the conference will be branded at once as a bogus affair. Who ever heard of a body of genuine, blow-in-the-bottle prohibitionists (if the descriptive term may be permitted in this connection) meeting together and failing to "resolve."

CONGRESSMAN BYNUM's invitation to stump the State of Washington doubtless comes from his friend, Mr. George Hazard, a former citizen, though not an ornament, of Indiana, and now secretary of the Democratic State Central committee of Washington.

"The Prohibition party," said young Mr. Ashley at the convention, yesterday, "is founded on a rock." This may be true, but if more "rocks" are not forthcoming than were coaxed out of Prohibition pockets the party will presently fall off its foundation.

If the United States Treasury officials have any further tricks in their accounts let them send to Indiana for a man to straighten them. Export talent of all kinds is kept here on tap.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Bit of Advice.

Open your mouth and shut your eyes.

When compelled to lunch on bakery pies.

Can't Light the Gas.

My love is such a matchless maid!

(And willfully so, I am afraid.)

But she is not a matchless maid.

By the moon's dim light, or else in the dark.

A Lay Preacher.

(To any "Pious Cardholder.")

I've caught the secret of your art!

You wish to show to others

That though they differ much at heart,

In looks "all men are brothers."

Figuratively Speaking.

We are properly shocked.

When the ballet, unshocked,

Postures and poses before us.

The "Amazon" guys

We deeply despise.

In fact, they most dreadfully bore us;

But for music's sake

A concession we make,

And therefore we wink at the chorus.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A SINGLE white rose is laid each day on the grave of Giambattista.

ROBERT BONNER has been such a lover of good rotten that he has spent more than \$600,000 in gratifying his tastes in that direction.

AT Mrs. New's breakfast for Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison, the London Illustrated News says, "the floral lot was distributed among the guests, an American fashion."

MISS OLIVE BUCHANAN, United States deputy marshal at St. Louis, and the only person of her sex now holding a position of that kind, is attending the Chautauque at Erie, Pa. The woman's Journal, too, is happy over the confirmation of Phillips Brooks as bishop; "for he has signed suffrage petitions to the Massachusetts Legislature repeatedly, and is an earnest believer in woman's rights."

WOMEN are rapidly making their way into the faculty of medicine in England. No fewer than 107 students attend the London School of Medicine for Women. Nine ladies who presented themselves for examination at the rank and file to day at the London and took their M. B. degrees.

THE Rev. Myron W. Reed, of Denver, who is making a tour of Europe, writes: "People may talk as they please about traveling light, but my trunk is a comfort. It has gone about with me for twenty years. It is made by a London firm in Milwaukee, and shows no signs of general delinquency."

"NICK" YOUNG, the president and secretary of the National Baseball League, has been a clerk in the Treasury Department for nearly a quarter of a century. The books of the appointment division show that he went into office in August, 1866. In his twenty-five years of service he has worked up to the position of a third-class clerk at a salary of \$1,600 a year.

WHEN General and Mrs. Schofield returned to Washington they will reside at No. 1234 Connecticut avenue. It is assumed that for two years past has been the General's home and in which his daughter, Mrs. Andrews, has been so graceful a hostess. The bridal party are now going to the Yellowstone. The General will again be accompanied by his wife, who has a slight and temporary illness of General Schofield.

THE late James Buchanan was not so well known to the Atlantic as he ought to have been. In England he was regarded as one of the ablest journalists and reviewers in the land. He was one of the handsomest of men, being more than ordinarily tall, strong and symmetrically built. His physique was that of a typical Norse king, and his literary style was vigorous, polished and invigorating.

Mrs. LUCIAN MAYBERRY, of Little Rock, Ark., is the mother of ten boys, all born within a married life of thirty-nine months. There are two sets of triplets and two pairs of twins. They are all well formed, bright and healthy in body and mind. Mr. Mayberry is a prosperous merchant, and says he feels like a king in his mansion.

Mrs. Mayberry is a pretty blonde, plump and hearty, of barely twenty-four years of age.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN A. BILLS, of Toms River, N. J., has a very novel set of dominoes, which he prizes very highly. They are made from pieces of twenty-eight different wrecks, which have come ashore on the Atlantic coast between Barnegat Inlet and Point Pleasant. They were made by Captain Charles Triton, of the life-saving service, who was ten years in making the collection. Every particular domino has a history, and Captain Bills likes nothing better than a chance to relate it.

A PARIS letter to the London Telegraph says that since the Duke d'Aumale returned to France he has had at heart the thorough embellishment of the splendid chateau and park of Chantilly, which will become the property of the nation on the death of the present owner. The duke is now in the chateau, the collection of books and pictures is being rearranged, and the finest in the world. The engravings, medals and books in the library have also received numerous and valuable additions.

THE trial of the pyx is an interesting annual ceremony that in one form or another has occurred for centuries. The pyx is a box, in which certain numbers of coins of every denomination are placed after each day's work in the British Royal mint for a year. The Goldsmith Company has afforded the jury since its institution several hundred years ago. When the jury open the pyx they weigh the coins in bulk and divide them into three classes, and then with fire and chemicals, so that there can be no trace of doubt of the true value of British and British-made money.

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with him. His city stories are of places that he has never visited. His imagination is almost incredible, and he attributes him with abundant material, his income from his pretty little prairie cabin, far removed from libraries and literary companionship, he still has an extensive correspondence with the leading writers of the day and does not seem to have any special type of a class of Western writers who succeed, and on account of his location is perhaps the most picturesque of them all. Mr. Whitson is a member of the Western Authors' Club of Kansas City, and was its first vice-president. He has a wide pen acquaintance with Kansas writers and is apt to drop in on them in person when least expected.

THE BEST COUNTRY ON EARTH.

Consul-General Goldschmidt Glad to Get Back from Vienna—Effects of the McKinley Law.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

Julius Goldschmidt, United States consul-general at Vienna, Austria, arrived in Milwaukee at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon after an absence of two years. "Yes, I am indeed glad to get back home among my friends made during the twenty-five years that I lived here," said Mr. Goldschmidt. "This is a great country, in fact there are many great countries, but there is only one big Milwaukee. I arrived in New York on the steamer Columbia on the morning of July 4, and I don't think I ever felt quite so happy as when I stepped upon American soil after two years' residence in Europe. A man only needs to be an exile in a foreign land a couple of years to cause him to fully appreciate this country. It is the best country on earth."

"You want me to talk about things abroad? Well, I will have to a little bit careful about that. You know the United States regards its consuls as its servants and doesn't like to have them talk too freely. The world's fair is it going to be truly a world's fair, and the greatest fair the world ever saw. An unusual number of taken in it among all European nations. I am assured by consul-generals in various parts of Europe that a great number of exhibits will be made from many points. Austria—although the government has not yet decided to accept an invitation to make an exhibit, I am assured by the presidents of the different commercial bodies there that an admirable display will be made from Vienna. Austria will not be less than 1,500 exhibits from Austria, consisting largely of art, industry, china, glassware and Vienna specialties."

"The ideas largely prevailing some time ago in Europe, and which have been the world's fair exhibit from Austria have been entirely exploded by the fact that Austrian exports to America have been much larger during the past year than they were for the same length of time immediately preceding or before the passage of the McKinley law. This has had a good effect on Austrian merchants who will come to the world's fair."

"To what do you attribute your increase in Austrian exports to America? His increase in the new administrative law, which causes the issue of actual values upon manufactures brought into this country, and which has had a marked influence in bringing honest Austria into the world's fair. The new law has been a great help to the American countries of articles which are manufactured here, but it has, at the same time, let in many raw materials from abroad, duty than heretofore. As a result of the law the Austrian exports during 1890 increased over \$5,000,000. The greatest increase in any one class of goods was in sugar, but there were large increases in other classes."

"While on this tariff question there is one point I want to speak about which has been quite overlooked by the press of this country. Heretofore we have been in the habit of offering to European countries in return for favors demanded of them, and they receive a dumping ground for their surplus products. But under the McKinley law we shall have a market for our surplus products. European countries recognize this fact, and the idea is gaining ground with them that all European countries which enter into reciprocal trade relations with the United States, the same as the South American republics are doing, it is